SCS Agency

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF AMENDED BILL

Franchise Tax Board				
Author: Machado	_ Analyst: _Colin Stevens	Bill Number: AB 2221		
Related Bills:	Telephone:845-3036	Amended Date:		
	Attorney: Doug Bramhall	Sponsor:		
SUBJECT: Internet Service Pro	vider Tiering, Filtering S	System, Gateway Scanning		
DEPARTMENT AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED. Amendments reflect suggestions of previous analysis of bill as amended MARCH 30, 1998. X AMENDMENTS IMPACT REVENUE. A new revenue estimate is provided.				
AMENDMENTS DID NOT RESOLVE THE DEPARTMENT'S CONCERNS stated in the previous analysis of bill as introduced/amended				
× FURTHER AMENDMENTS NECESSARY.				
DEPARTMENT POSITION CHANGED TO				
X REMAINDER OF PREVIOUS ANALYSIS OF BILL AS AMENDED MARCH 30, 1998, STILL APPLIES.				
OTHER - See comments below.				
SUMMARY OF BILL				
Under the Personal Income Tax (B&CTL), this bill would allo service providers (ISPs). The incurred by the taxpayer for filtering system, or a gatewal ISP's web server, but could not summary of amendment. SUMMARY OF AMENDMENT The April 23, 1998, amendment. Limit the credit to \$50,000. Require that a qualifying located in California; Require that at least 51% of the service o	w a credit to taxpayers whe credit would be equal to the purchase and installaty scanning device, as definited to exceed \$50,000 per taxpos would: O per taxpayer per year; tiering or filtering syste	to are qualified Internet to the total cost paid or cion of a tiering or ined, that is placed on the payer per year.		
reside in or do business in California;				
 Clarify that any unused cree Provide a repeal date of Deapply to taxable or income Require the Legislative Ana January 1, 2002, on this cree 	ecember 1, 2003, and speci years beginning on or aft alyst's office to report t	fy that this bill would not er January 1, 2003; and		
DEPARTMENTS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED):			
STATE MANDA	TE GOVERNO	OR'S APPOINTMENT		
		GOVERNOR'S OFFICE USE		
S O SA OUA N NP NA NAR X PENDING	S O SA OUA N NP NA NAR DEFER TO	Position Approved Position Disapproved Position Noted		
Department/Legislative Director Date Johnnie Lou Rosas 4/27/98	Agency Secretary Date	By: Date:		

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Except for the changes discussed above, the new revenue analysis, the resolution of certain policy and technical considerations identified in the department's prior analysis of the bill as amended March 30, 1998, the remainder of the department's analysis of the bill still applies. The considerations that still apply are reiterated below.

Policy Considerations

This bill would allow a credit equal to 100% of identified costs for taxpayers who purchase and install tiering or filtering software but would limit the allowable credit amount to \$50,000. A 100% credit is unprecedented as a matter of state tax policy.

Implementation Considerations

Further clarification of the types of expenditures that would qualify as "hardware" and of the definition for a "server" would help to ensure that disputes do not arise between taxpayers claiming the credit and the department as to who can claim the credit and qualifying expenditures.

FISCAL IMPACT

Tax Revenue Estimate

The revenue impact of this bill, under the assumptions discussed below, is estimated to be as follows in applied credits:

Estimated Revenue Impact AB 2221			
Effective for Ir	ncome Years Begin	ning on or After	
1/1/98			
Enactment Assumed After June 30, 1998			
Fiscal Year Impact			
(In Millions)			
1998-9	1999-0	2000-01	
(\$0.5)	(\$1)	(\$2)	

This estimate does not account for any changes in employment, personal income, or gross state product that might result from this proposal.

Tax Revenue Discussion

Revenue losses under this bill would depend on the number of ISPs (Internet Service Providers) that purchase and install a tiering or filtering system, or a gateway scanning device, the cost of that system and the ability of the ISP to apply credits generated.

According to industry sources, costs for a tiering or filtering system or a gateway scanning device can vary significantly depending on the number of users, and the type and degree of filtering offered. These costs can range from \$3,000 to as much as \$1 million or more. However, as a practical matter it is not anticipated that the average ISP would expend a million dollars for such systems. For the most part it is estimated that many of the larger ISPs, primarily national ISPs, would develop much of their own software.

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According to the same sources there are approximately 500 ISPs located in California. Revenue estimates above assume 10% of existing ISPs would qualify annually for the credit for an average cost for hardware and software of \$50,000. In addition, the impact assumes that new business entities specifically formed to provide filtering access service to the Internet would match qualifying expenses of existing ISPs. To allow for available tax liabilities and the tentative minimum tax interaction, it was assumed that 60% of credits generated would be used over a period of three years.

Finally adjustments were made to account for the offsetting tax effect of deductions that would be otherwise allowed under current law.